

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL XX.—N° 1105.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1806.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

73 THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayville, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for sale at this office, and at the store of Mells. Kelly and Brent in Paris, price of 37 1-2 cents,

POLITICAL TRANSACTIONS

IN AND CONCERNING

KENTUCKY,

From the first settlement thereof, until it became an independent state, in June 1792.

BY WILLIAM LITTELL ESQ.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he will continue the

Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.



DOCTOR BARRY,

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.

Lexington, 15th September, 1806

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,

Frankfort, Kentucky.



The subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expence, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accomodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious—He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hoister to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the taverne.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

47 1-4 Acres of land, wherein there is a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 25 horses, an apple orchard of 50 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the flock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1806. tf.

HART & BARTLET

HAVE imported and are now opening a large and general assortment of MERCHANTIZE,

which they are disposed to sell at a moderate advance, either by wholesale or retail. They wish to purchase a quantity of Tobacco, Hemp, and Hog's lard, for which they will give Cash and Merchandise.

Lexington, December 8th, 1806.

46 REMOVAL.

JAMES WIER,
HAS removed his Store to the apartment in Mr. Lewis Sanders's large brick house, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office; where he is opening a large assortment of GOODS, just arrived from Philadelphia—consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEENS' & } WARE.
GLASS }

And will be sold very low for Cash, or suitable produce.

He has also received per the Barge Ann from New-Orleans,

40 Barrels of Louisiana Sugar,
10 do. Loaf do.
1020 Bottles Bordeaux Claret,
Lemi-johns Sbrub, & Lime Juice,
20 Cwt. Campeachy ogwos.
500 lb. Blistered Steele,

To be sold by the quantity, on a credit of 60 and 90 days.

Cash will be given for Good Merchantable Hemp.

Lexington, July 25, 1806.

33 BAST & YOUSE,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of Copper and Tin, &c. They will continue at Danville, and at Shelbyville, as heretofore—making all sizes of stills and boilers, hats, tins, and wash kettles, fauce pans, rum pumps and cranes, &c.—Also, all sorts of tin ware, by wholesale or retail, very low for cash.

N. B. The subscribers inform the public, that they have also, commenced the Brass Founding business, opposite Mr. Logan's Currying Shop, Main-street Lexington, under the firm of ALTE, &c. They intend making and having on hand, a constant supply of fashionable And-Irons and Candle-Sticks, Rivets and Still-Cocks, &c. Copper-smiths in the western country may be supplied with the above articles on better terms than they can import them. Old brass and copper will be taken in exchange—Cash given for pewter, brass and copper.

August 14, 1806.

32 GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—

ONE of 754 acres, adjoining the lands of John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a good square log house, with joint shingled roof, and other convenient buildings—also,

276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also, 193 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river, adjoining the lands of Lewis Castlemann and John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improvement—also,

200 acres adjoining below on the river—also, 292 acres adjoining—also,

250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of Hammon's creek, with a considerable improvement—also,

161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek also,

160 acres adjoining above on the creek—also,

157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch of Fox creek—also,

211 3-4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered, and contain several valuable mill seats. A part cash will be required from purchasers, and a reasonable credit given for the balance. For terms apply to Samuel Macoun, Mercer county, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers in Lexington.

J. & D. Macoun.

September 9th, 1806.

31 PANEN UP by John Wattis, living on the headwaters of Hulton, near the Wm. Jacoby's, Bourbon county, a Bay Horse, twelve years old, fourteen and a half hands high, small star in his forehead, some fiddle spots on the near side of his back, a few white hairs in his near ham, shod all round; appraised to 55 dollars, before

Richard Biddle, J. P. B. C.

26 July, 1806.

41 WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burrs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the publick's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

tf.

42 HART & BARTLET

HAVE imported and are now opening a large and general assortment of MERCHANTIZE,

which they are disposed to sell at a moderate advance, either by wholesale or retail.

They wish to purchase a quantity of Tobacco, Hemp, and Hog's lard, for which they will give Cash and Merchandise.

Lexington, December 8th, 1806.

tf.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

by the gross, dozen, or single,

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1807;

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astro-

nomical calculations,

Franklin's Almanack.

A short and easy method of calculating Inter-

est, at 6 per cent. per annum, in dollars and

cents.

Velocity of Light and Sound.

Application of the following passage in

"Poor Richard" viz:

"He who by the plow would thrive,

himself must either hold, or drive."

Do. of the following passage in Gold

smith, viz.

"Man needs but little here below;

Nor needs that little long."

On Self government.

On Toleration.

Prophecy fulfilled in Bonaparte.

The Wish.

The Contented Man's Soliloquy.

Anecdotes.

Officers of the Goverment of Kentucky.

List of Roads from Lexington Kentucky,

To Winchester, Virginia.

To Baltimore, Maryland.

To Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

To Vincennes, Indiana Territory.

To Abingdon, Virginia.

To Cincinnati, State of Ohio.

Table of Interest, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Do. Money of the United States.

Table of the value of the Gold Coins of

England, Portugal, France and Spain, of

their present fineness, in dollars and cents,

according to the act of Congress, Regulating Foreign Coin, passed the 9th February, 1793.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING ERECTED A

FULLING-MILL.

On Boon's Creek, one mile from the Croft-Plains, and ten from Lexington; which is

now in complete order, and having learned

the FULLING BUSINESS in all its various

branches, with one of the first workmen in

Pennsylvania, and also worked a mill of his

own in that State upwards of twenty years—

flatters himself that he is capable of DYING

and DRESSING CLOTH, (perhaps) as well

as any other in the State of Kentucky, and on

as cheap terms. He therefore solicits a share

of the public patronage; assures them his best

exertions shall not be wanted to render com-

plete satisfaction to accomodate distant cus-

tomers. The CLOTH for dressing will be re-

ceived at T. & R. Barr's, merchants in Lexin-

gton, and at Mr. Poston's, in Winchelstur, where

he will attend on Monday's of every cou-

week, and return the Cloth dressed agree-

able to directions, on the next cou-

nt.

WM. MC CALL.

EDUCATION.

J. & MRS. LOCKWOOD,

For the Kentucky Gazette.

CDE
TO THE DEPARTING YEAR.

DREAD Winter rides on yonder cloud,
Round his sable forehead rolling,
The dying year's dark winding shroud :
Hark ! her passing bell is tolling.
From his star'd realms above the storms,
Frost down on sounding pinions rides,
Stings all creation's fairest forms,
Seals the fountains crystal tides.
All still the bloomleis groves appear,
Save where the whispering foliage flies,
And murmuring deep in fancy's ear,
The Genius of the forest sighs.
Mark where yon storm comes freezing
from the pole,
See where wing'd hailstones round in
whirlwinds roll ;
Hark how the rattling roofs resound,
How the windows jingle round.
In flakes descend the driving snow,
The vallies swell, the mountains grow ;
Secret in earth's unfathom'd dell's,
The giant monster, danger dwells.
E'en now bewilder'd o'er some trackless
waste,
Some lonely swain may urge his weary
way,
No star to guide his homeward hurrying
haste,
While thoughts of home his panting
breast dismay.
His precious babes, his dear lov'd wife,
Fast crouding on his visions rise.
Till worn with toils too much for life,
He sinks him down, he sleeps, he dies !

In vain his cot its lights displays,
In vain the matron's frequent gaze,
Oft, as 'mid the whirlwind's roar,
She thinks she hears him rap the door,
Till long deceiv'd no more the tries,
To hush her babes' shrill, piercing cries,
But to her breast in silence presses,
And, all that specieles sorrow can, ca-
refess.
What woes, sad year, have marked
thy circling round,
What direful tempests shook the vast
profound,
What numerous wrecks, wild waves
have drunk,
What crews in tempests horrific sunk !
• O'er Dominique the howling tempests
rode,
Thro' midnight gloom its horrors fled,
Swept down whole streets, profan'd
death's dark abode,
And mingled in one stream, the living
and the dead.
Sad year ! thy Summer's rainless Sun,
Dread famine down has ruthlessly drawn,
O'er Ceres' golden realms he run,
And brooded o'er the parching lawn.
All thro' the winter's dark sojourn,
Man and beast are doomed to mourn.
But hark ! the Alpine chains are
crashing ;

+ A mountain thunders down its steep,
Men, forests, houses, temples dashing,
To Luz's boiling billows sweeps,
Tremendous rocks in whirlwinds flying,
Sing through the hot sulphurous air,
What dismal groans among the dying :
Among the living what despair !
Methinks I see some lonely Swifts,
Of children, wife, or all bereft,
Weep o'er the scenes, so late of bliss,
Now one wide ruin'd desert left.
Such woes on mankind, heavens but rare-
ly pour ;

But man must torture man forevermore !
What dire disasters o'er us hang,
When war-songs wake the trumpet's
clang !

What human ruins choak Germania's
streams,

What chiefs in bloom of life have fell,
What heaps of dead the mountains
swell ;

What widows' groans and childrens'

screams,

What tort'rous Ghosts, in dismal dance,

Must haunt the tyrant's brest of France,

What nightly visions round his flum-
bers rise,

With swords uplift and light'ning in

their eyes,

While galping with laborious breath,

Dismiss'd he starts from dreams of death,

Woke by Britania's naval thunder,

Flashing close his bulwarks under ;

He eyes from far the loud affray,

Mid smoke and fire and mortal rancour,

Sees his gunboats borne from anchor,

Triumphant o'er the liquid way.

He hopes no more to rife Georgian trea-
fures,

To break Columbia's golden measures ;

No mailed monarchs more dethrone,

No more, in sport, Republics overturn,

Towns, cities, crested castles burn,

Or hear the conquered nations dying

groan !

No ! soon to dust shall bow that guilt

rear'd head,

That starry crown, the blood of millions

buoys !

For lo ! the spirits of the murdered

dead,

Plaintive, to mercy's open gates arise !

See pitying heaven records their for-
rowing prayers :

See hissing thro' the lurid air,

A rock from ætna cleft asunder,

Whirls o'er his head its red hot thunder,

Round crested Aisle its bursting frag-

ments blaze,

Blasting every fragrant bloom,

The astonished Norman shepherds gaze,

And trembling read dread Heaven's

denouncing doom.

What blood, O dismal year, thy skirts

have died

The sanguine tissue of one tyrants pride.

But oh ! ye Powers who rule the earth

and skies,

His mard'rous hand, oh stay, oh paralyze !

Let war, infernal war, his horrors end,

Let soft-eyed Peace on golden plumes

descend,

With her, will come the blooming

nympns of joy ;

In foul ennobling sweet employ.

The liming arts shall every bosom move,

And gently touch the chords of harmony

and love.

Mov'd by mercy's willow horn,

* Vide Kentucky Gazette.

† Ditto, of December 25.

Wealth shall rear the wretch forlorn ;
To wisdom wake the soul divine,
And give the boym's fun i'to thine ;
Dark superstition's clouds dispelling,
Break iron-hearted slavery's chain,
Call sweet-eyed freedom to her wond'ring
dwelling,

Brisk and lively, free from pain.

But ah ! her direful name-fake spurn,

Freedom run mad's the worst of friends

Her furies now all Europe's trophies

burn,

The enamour'dtyrant o'er the sorcer-

els bends ;

On her sad ruin builds his purple

throne,

And glorious hears a conquer'd nation's

groan !

Such ills avert, let Peace her throne

assume,

Let Europe's sanguine fields like fair

Columbia's bloom,

G.B.-K.

—

MR. BRADFORD.

Sir.—AS I was ruminating a few evenings since on different subjects and things, my risible muscles were considerably moved, after forming a compend (if it may be so called) of all the romantic schemes that have been in agitation in this country, and especially in Lexington, with in four years back.

I am fully in the belief that the Babylonians themselves were not more sanguine in building their airy tower, than the people of this place were in all the castles they have raised high in air, till they have become so numerous and multiform, they have almost darkened our atmosphere.

1st. John Bobb's Machine for moulding Bricks, afforded considerable amusement, considering it was only a cabin of one story.

2d. The Ohio Canal Company raised her proud head with her lofty turrets pointing to the clouds.

3d. The Public Spring in Lexington being made navigable to Frankfort, which will be an incalculable source of wealth to both places, as the designer by his unparalleled skill in mechanics can transform small rivulets into rivers of several fathoms.

4th. The Steam-Mill Company No. 1, affords very flattering prospects to all who are very fond of the staff of life.

5th. The Kentucky Commercial do; which may very safely be incorporated with the above as exportation necessarily follows grinding.

6th, and lastly. But here comes one of more gigantic form than any heretofore mentioned, whose proud waves with irresistible force hath at once swept away all but the 2d & 5th, and rendered them quite useless. It, like one of Pharaoh's lean kind, opened its all devouring jaws and swallowed them down forever.

The Steam-Mill is laid in ruins, and the Public Spring weak and defenseless against such mighty force—is ingulfed, swallowed up and lost in the vast profundity of its capacious abdomen. The Kentucky river is dammed across at the mouth of Boon's creek, with a huge mass of stone 100 feet thick at the base, 300 yards long and 100 feet high, which obtrusion thrusts her waters with inconceivable rapidity 5 or 6 miles up Boon's creek, to the mouth of Boughman's do. running almost directly towards Lexington, 5 miles to the head of said creek; there the artificial canal is first commenced, running 6 miles to Lexington through a beautiful plaine, (comparatively speaking, only a few hills or so to go through, for that is nothing in a manner) so it comes flowing down Water-Street, in the channel of the Town-Fork of Elkhorn, emptying herself into its former channel below Frankfort. Now for riches and good living: we have fish of all kinds at the very door, fowl do. plank, timber, stone-coals, limestone, marble, sand and lime, mills and water-works of all kinds. We lack nothing now in the world that I know of to make us the most happy people on the continent.

Now Daniel, I'll hold you five shillings, you can't guess how all this was done—no, not if you were to guess till you were as old as Methusalem you could not find out how it was done—no, that you couldnt. Well, then I will tell you how it was done.—It was done by nothing more nor less than the downright, absolute force and omnipotent power of Steam.

TAKEN up by George T. Cotton,

a Black Horse, five years old last Spring, about fourteen hands one inch high, a

small star in his forehead, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus L. H.

Appraised to forty five dollars,

M. Calmer.

12th Sept. 1806.

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DOCUMENTS
Accompanying the Presidents Message of the 2nd instant.

(COPY.)

Natcbatoches, August 5, 1805.

SIR,

IT has been reported to me for several days past, that a large body of the troops of the King of Spain had assembled near the Sabine, and were about to cross that river; and I am just informed that this body has crossed the said river and taken post within the territory of the United States. It has, therefore, become my duty to address you on this subject; to demand an explicit avowal of the object of this movement; to insist on this body of troops being immediately withdrawn; and to warn you of the consequences which may result from its continuance within the territory of the United States.

It is well known that the government of the United States and the king of Spain, are at this moment negotiating on the subject of the boundaries of Louisiana; and there cannot be a doubt, but an amicable adjustment of existing differences will soon take place.

The reinforcements which have lately reached this post, are only intended as a security to the territory actually surrendered to us, and which we consider as extending to the Sabine. There is no disposition on the part of the United States, to commit hostilities on the troops or possessions of Spain: but we can not suffer aggressions on our territory; and should you persist in making them, you will be justly chargeable with all the consequences which such conduct is calculated to produce. I have only to add, that if you should think proper to remove the Spanish troops to the west side of the Sabine, and continue them there, no attempt will be made on the part of the United States, to interrupt that friendship and harmony which ought to subsist between neighboring nations; but if you should attempt to continue these troops within the territory of the United States, after this explicit and friendly writing, it will be my duty to consider you as an invader of our territory, and to act accordingly.

This letter will be handed to you by major Moses Porter, of the artillery of the United States, who will wait a reasonable time for your reply, which, if convenient, I hope may be accompanied by an English or French translation, to enable me to ascertain its contents with greater certainty.

The major will be attended by one non-commissioned officer, and one private soldier of the army of the United States.

I avail myself of this opportunity of tendering my best wishes for your health, happiness and honor.

And am, sir, with respectful consideration, your obedient servant.

T. H. CUSHING,

Colonel, commanding a detachment

of the army of the U. States.

To Colonel HERRARA, or

officer commanding the

troops of the king of

Spain, on the east side of

the Sabine.

Plantation of Mr. Prudhamme,

August 6, 1806.

SIR,

With all possible respect I answer your excellency's letter, which was delivered me at this place, by Moses Porter, major of artillery of the United States.

It is true that I have crossed the Sabine river, with a detachment of troops belonging to the king, with orders to arrest the flotilla in the Muskingum river, and their agents engaged in its preparation, and to make due enquiry after such proof as would lead to their conviction, as also to prevent any armaments proceeding that might be descending the Ohio if possible. The execution of the operations at Marietta were entrusted to judge Meigs and major-general Buell.

I also dispatched orders to Cincinnati to plant one or more pieces of artillery on the bank of the Ohio, to keep patrols up the river at proper distances in order to give notice of the approach of all boats either singly or in numbers, and to call out a sufficient force to be able to meet 300 men, the number I expected might probably be with Blanchard and Comfort Tyler's flotillas, if they should effect a junction; and lest they might attempt to pass in detachments of one boat at a time, not to suffer a single boat to pass without an arrest and examination.

but of which I have no knowledge. The execution of these operations were entrusted to generals Gano and Findley, and judge Nimmo.

I have also given authority to Jacob Wilson, esq. of Steubenville, to act if occasion offers for his intervention in that quarter:—And it gives me great pleasure to inform you that I last night received a communication from Judge Meigs of Marietta announcing the complete success of the operations entrusted to him and general Buell, and whose patriotic efforts entitle them both to my warmest thanks.

It is suspected notice was conveyed to Blancharazet's Island of the passage of the law and the preparations making here to carry it into immediate effect, for it appears, that on the night of the 9th instant, Comfort Tyler passed Marietta with a number not (yet ascertained) of fast rowing boats, with men armed indiscriminately with muskets, pistols and cutlasses, and anchored at the island, and immediately sent an express after Blancharazet, who was hurrying on his flotilla, but upon discovering the movements of our militia, they fled full speed to the island, which was guarded at night by sentinels and lighted lanterns at proper distances and none suffered to pass to it except by a countersign or watchword; spies were also placed at Marietta to give notice of the movements there. In the meantime general Buell by the direction of judge Meigs with a detachment of militia proceeded up the Muskingum in the night and arrested ten of Blancharazet's boats which were proceeding to join Comfort Tyler's forces, they were so hurried that four more of the batteaux were not got ready to embark and would be seized, which I believe the whole of the Muskingum flotilla—there were nearly 100 barrels of provisions seized on board and 100 more which had not been put on board and which will I expect be seized with the four remaining batteaux. These batteaux are each 40 feet long—wide and covered, and calculated each to carry one company of



"True to his charge.
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 29.

This day's paper closes the publication of the Kentucky Gazette for the present year. In conformity with the notification given for some weeks, the Gazette will in future be published weekly only.—The first number on this plan, will issue on Saturday next, and be regularly published on that day, unless the time of the arrival and departure of the mail should make some other day more advisable.

MARRIED, on the 23d inst. Mr. Joseph H. Stevenson of Madison, to Miss Poly Tribble, daughter of the Rev. A. Tribble, of the same county.

The legislature of this state closed their session late on Saturday night, having passed 91 laws—among them is an act to prevent unlawful war-like enterprises, also an act to establish a state bank.

The statement in this paper from the Boston Repertory, which appears to have been examined by gen. Eaton, previous to its publication, gives a more satisfactory account of the designs of Burr, than any we have yet seen; and his treasonable intentions are fully established, if reliance can be placed in the recital of gen. Eaton, of which we have no doubt.

It will be recollect that some weeks since we observed, that the designs of Burr would, in all probability, be soon disclosed, and gave it as our opinion, that those designs were not unfavorable to the interests of the Union. This opinion was predicated upon the information of persons whom we believed to be in his confidence, and from a belief that he had too much sense to think of withdrawing the attachment of the citizens of the Western Country from the government of their choice. Our opinion was, that he meditated an attack on Mexico, by the authority of Government, should a war take place with Spain, of which there appeared a strong probability. To this opinion, we thought it improper to give publicity, through the publick prints, inasmuch as it might convey notice to the Spaniards of the meditated attack, and enable them to prepare to repel it; but never hesitated to do so in conversation. However we now declare that opinion changed, by the President's proclamation, and communication to Congress, and by the statement of gen. Eaton. But admitting this statement not to be correct, if Burr or his partisans should proceed after the proclamation of the president, they ought to be viewed as traitors, and treated as such by every good citizen.

Report states that a general rendezvous of Burr's forces was to have taken place at the Iron Banks on the 23d instant, at which time his plans were to be laid before them; and those who disapproved of them were to be permitted to return home. If so, and the statement of gen. Eaton be correct, we have no doubt but his own men will be sufficiently virtuous to arrest him in his traitorous career.

Letter from Allan B. Magruder, dated Opelousas, in Lower Louisiana, 26th October, 1806, to the editor hereof,

DEAR SIR,

AS I am desirous of embracing any opportunity of being serviceable to my fellow citizens of Kentucky, and to the country where I reside, I have subjoined a list of such mechanicks, whose emigration to the western country of Lower Louisiana, would be equally important to both. I did not venture to touch in particular on this subject, in my former communications, because I had not ascertained completely the necessity for citizens of certain descriptions in the country, or calculated the chances of success which might attend an assiduous and prudent employment of their labour after settling here.

Experience and observation have at length convinced me, that the necessities of the country, and the encouragement which would be given to mechanical labour, would justify an immediate migration of such

citizens as I have mentioned in the annexed list;—viz:

Tanners and Curriers.—Hides are purchased very low here, from the immense quantity of Cattle in the country.

House-Joiners and Carpenters, Cabinet-Makers, Shoe and Boot Makers—very much in demand. Tailors—very much wanting. People here are almost constantly compelled to send to Orleans to have clothes of common necessity made up. Millwrights—for the construction of Horse Mills. Saddle and Harness Makers—Saddles that are sold in Kentucky for 10 and 12 dollars, sell here, for 28 dollars. Cotton Spinners, Cotton Dyers, Weavers—for cotton cloth, stockings, and locks. Blacksmiths, Leather Breeches Makers, Hatters—a common Hat sells here for 10 and 12 dollars. Furr and Peltrey, procured from the Indians and Spaniards, Comb Makers, Sifter Makers, Boat Builders, Chair Makers, Gun Smiths, Ditchers.—I have already written to Mr. John Bradford, on the necessity of ditching in our country, and the advantages to be derived from the employment of such a machine as Rumneys. The lands that require ditching are Prairie. In the operation, the machine would work without the least impediment. There is not a stump, root, or stone to be found in any lands of this description. Besides the lands are uncommonly soft and porous.

Well Diggers.—Water is procured at from 10 to 22 feet, in a soft clayey earth. The water in almost the whole country is soft, transparent and considerably less cool than the lime or free stone water. It is admirably suited to a warm climate, where the ice cold quality of the lime stone, would be dangerous to persons overheated by the weather.

Plasterers, Soap Boilers and Chandlers, Nailors. Bell Makers for the Vicheries.—A Brass Bell foundry here, to furnish Bells for the Cattle which run wild in the woods and prairies, a great part of the year, would doublets meet with great encouragement.

Trunk Makers, Upholsterers—

for that part of Upholstering which relates to stuffing the bottoms of chairs and settees, and making Beds and Mattresses with the Spanish mossa.

Cart, Waggon and Plough Makers, Brush Makers.

The materials to furnish the employment of the above mentioned Artizans, are to be procured principally in the country. Some of them will necessarily be procured at Orleans or Natchez. The principal part of each fabric will be in demand within the counties of Opelousas, Atakapas, Natchitoches, Rapide, Avoyelles and along the coast.

I should have made out in this statement a complete view of the wages of labour in each of the mechanical arts; but my knowledge on that subject is not yet sufficiently accurate and extensive. I only know that the above mentioned artizans will meet with very ready employment here; and I may add that the exchange of situations, in a thousand other respects, would greatly increase the comfort, the prosperity and enjoyment of life.

Doctor Sibley, the agent of Indian affairs at Natchitoches, will go to the seat of government early in the spring, with a large embassy of chiefs and warriors, from the western nations. It is his intention, I am told, to take them as high up as Boston. I am extremely anxious to attend this embassy in some useful capacity. It would give me an opportunity to collect many valuable documents, connected with my history of the Indian wars, the accomplishment of which I have very much at heart.—I am fearful, however, that from the vast difficulty of procuring materials from sources so various, and so widely separated from each other, that the work will be the mere amusement of my declining years, when youthful ardour and taste shall have yielded to the advance of age, and the principal actors of the drama, left the stage.

I am, Dear Sir,
with much esteem,
your most obedient.
ALLAN B. MAGRUDER.

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

SOME FURTHER PARTICULARS OF COL. BURR'S TREASON

Various insinuations have appeared concerning the movements of Colonel Burr. We have heard a statement from General Eaton, now in town, which he gave in a considerate circle, with no injunctions of secrecy—as follows:

That early last winter, at the city of Washington, Col. Burr opened to him a project of revolutionizing the western country; separating it from the Union; establishing a monarchy there, of which he was to be the head; organizing a force on the Mississippi, and extending conquest to Mexico; and proposed to give him (Eaton) a distinguished military command. E. felt indignant at the proposition, considering it an insult to his honor; but thought better to conceal his feelings than to manifest resentment; and he suffered Burr to betray his whole scheme. Burr had the preceding season made a tour through the western country; had procured accurate charts of every important position on the waters of the Mississippi, and of the country extending to Mexico; had formed an intercourse with sundry influential foreigners in the Spanish territory, and together with some persons of influence on the Ohio and Mississippi, had fixed on a plan of operations. Burr pointed to E. the injury he had suffered from certain observations which had been made on the floor of the House of Representatives, concerning his operations in Africa, and from the delays of Government in adjusting his claims for expenditures on the coast. Here was an opportunity to indemnify himself. A separation from the union would eventually take place—and that country become independent of the Atlantic States. It was a right they inherited from constitution—and nature had situated them peculiarly for the enjoyment of it. The present moment favored the measure. There was no energy in the government to be dreaded—and the divisions of political opinions throughout the country was a circumstance of which he should profit. There were very many enterprising men among us, who aspired to something beyond the dull pursuits of civil life, and who would volunteer in this pursuit. And the vast territory which offered to adventurers, and the mines of Mexico would bring strength to his standard from all quarters. He did not doubt but that inducements might be offered to the army to embark with him. Double pay and double rations—a prospect of plunder, and the ambition of achievement would do much with garrison soldiers. E. satisfied himself that Burr was resolute in the project, and put himself on expedition to defeat his views without exposing facts. He accordingly waited on the President, and used the freedom to mention Mr. Burr as a suitable person to conduct our negotiations at London or Madrid. The President seemed to express an apprehension that the confidence was too high. E. thought that Burr, when put on his honor, would act with fidelity—his capacities were unquestionable—and signified that if he remained in this country he would become dangerous. The President did not understand this insinuation. E. expressed himself plainly that if B. were not disposed of we should, within eighteen months, have an insurrection, if not a revolution, on the waters of the Mississippi. The President said, "he had too much confidence in the information, integrity and attachment to the union of the people of that country, to admit an apprehension of the kind."—No further conversation was had here on the subject. But E. took leave, waited on two or three gentlemen of Congress, and detailed the whole plan of Burr. They all agreed that the fellow deserved hanging; but thought the project too chimerical, and Burr's circumstances too desperate to give it the merit of serious consideration. E. said nor heard no more of the affair till he was accidentally informed of Burr's movements on the Ohio, when he spoke publicly of the facts.

Within a few weeks a letter was received by a young gentleman in Brimfield from his friend in Marietta, stating that Col. Burr had, by his agents contracted for the building at that place of 15 or 20 boats constructed for the navigation of those waters; and that he had offered commissions to sundry enterprizing young men of that vicinity, for a secret expedition, which promised great advantages to that country.

As the foregoing statement was examined by General Eaton before it went to press, the public will now be relieved from their suspense on this subject.

A friend of General Eaton, on hearing this detail, asked him how Burr, in case he should extricate himself, would receive the exposure

of these facts. He answered, "As he pleases, I never solicited Burr's friendship nor his confidence. He ought to have known me better than to suppose me ever sufficiently subject to become the instrument of his ambition. And he ought to have known himself better, than to flatter himself possessed of capacities to seduce me to an act of treason."

FROM THE NATIONAL AEGIS.

BURR'S CONSPIRACY.

We have hesitated to believe; because we thought that no man, professing the cunning and intrigue of Burr, could be so far infatuated by a mad ambition, as to enterprise the seduction of a people from a rational government of their choice. *Quid non mortalia pectora cogis!*

Auri sacra fumes!

It is true! Burr has conspired to sever the western states from the union, and join them with Louisiana; and by the conquest of Mexico, to establish a great Western Empire. Gen. Eaton, in company with a number of gentlemen, in this town, last week, declared, and gave them leave to tell and publish, what he had delivered in writing to Mr. Granger, the Post-master general to carry on to the seat of government. Burr, after some artful preliminary observations on the ill treatment which Eaton had received from government, supposing him ripe like himself, for every wicked as well as daring undertaking, opened to him his whole project; in which he said Wilkinson was to be second, and he, (Eaton) might have the honor of being third—he assured him that he had a fund on which he could draw for full supplies of money—named several leading characters in the Western territory, who, as well as Wilkinson, were engaged with him—observed that the army was absolutely necessary, and tho' the thing had not been proposed to them, and tho' they were chiefly recruited and officered from the Atlantic States, and might be supposed to have attachments there, yet whoever knew mankind would rely on the effect which the offer of double pay and mines of Mexico could produce; and if General Eaton would make use of his influence with the officers of the Marine, particularly Decatur, and engage them,

"We can get rid of a few opposing men here, and take the treasury of the United States."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

The following message was received from the president of the United States by Mr. Coles his secretary.

To the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the negotiation depending between the U. S. and the government of Great Britain is proceeding in a spirit of friendship and accommodation which promises a result of mutual advantage. Delays, indeed, have taken place, occasioned by the long illness and subsequent death of the British minister charged with that duty. But the commissioners appointed by that government to resume that negotiation have shewn every disposition to hasten its progress. It is, however, a work of time; as many arrangements are necessary to place our future harmony on stable grounds. In the mean time we find, by the communications of our plenipotentiaries, that a temporary suspension of the act of last session, prohibiting certain importations, would as a mark of candid disposition on our part, and of confidence in the temper and views with which they have been met, have a happy effect on its course.

The President said, "he had too much confidence in the information, integrity and attachment to the union of the people of that country, to admit an apprehension of the kind."—No further conversation was had here on the subject. But E. took leave, waited on two or three gentlemen of Congress, and detailed the whole plan of Burr. They all agreed that the fellow deserved hanging; but thought the project too chimerical, and Burr's circumstances too desperate to give it the merit of serious consideration. E. said nor heard no more of the affair till he was accidentally informed of Burr's movements on the Ohio, when he spoke publicly of the facts.

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LONDON, Oct. 4.
Rupture of the Negotiation.

MESSAGE TO THE MAYOR.
Lord Howick presents his compliments to the Lord mayor, has the honor to transmit, for the information of his Lordship, a copy of a message just received from Deal.

Dowling-Street, Oct. 8.

" Telegraph message from Deal, 7 minutes past one, P. M. 8th Oct. 1806.—A message arrived—Lord Lauderdale quits Paris to-morrow—Clyde frigate ordered to attend.

(Signed)

" JAMES SHAW, Mayor.
Mansion-house, half past 4, P. M.

The Courier says, Ministers must have been certain the negotiation had completely failed before they would have made a communication like the above.

Wherever the intelligence was spread, it was received with joy. On the exchange repeated huzzas were given.

Fresh orders were issued to the British Naval Commanders on the news that Lord Lauderdale was coming home.

Bonaparte left Paris Sep. 26, and had arrived at Mentz. The French and Prussian armies were within a day's march of each other. No declaration of war had been made. A French Minister was still at Berlin.

The Russians were advancing. On the 26th of Sept. the embarkation on vessels for Prussian ports was raised in England.

The British have appointed an Envoy to adjust their differences with Prussia.

It was reported the British had gained another victory in Italy.

The French frigates Minerva, Indefatigable, Glory, Armide, and President have been taken by the British.

Lord Percy had been elected for Westminster. Mr. Whitbread was appointed Secretary at War.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND am now opening next door to Mr. Robert Frazer's, and opposite Mr. Jno. Jordan's, an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

with some articles of GROCERIES, to complete my former assortment; all of which were bought upon Good terms, and will be sold wholesale and retail, at a small discount for cash.

For W. M. MORTON,
JNO. S. SNEAD.
Lex. Dec. 24, 1806.

I WILL GIVE
THE highest price in cash, for clean combed

HOG'S BRISLES,
at my shop on Water Street, in the corner house formerly occupied by George Young Sen. where I carry on the

BRUSH MAKING

business. I still carry on the House Painting and Paper Hanging business as usual.

JOHN GRANT.
December 29th, 1806.

Five Dollars Reward.
STRAYED in the month of June, a dark bay

MARE,
with a long tail, three years old last Spring, supposed to be with foal, branded on the shoulder and buttock W. W. The above reward will be given to any person who will return her to the subscriber, living in Lexington.

W. Warfield.
December 26, 1806.

RAN AWAY!

PETER, of a black complexion, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, crooked limbed, lips a little in conversation, with a scar on one of his legs occasioned by its having been broken; who pretends an unfounded claim to freedom—left me on Sunday last, having privately persuaded a Priest to write him two letters, intended by the Negro, as passports to the state of Ohio. He took with him a sorrel horse, which I cannot particularly describe. Any person who will apprehend him, and have him confined in any jail of this state or any other, or convey him to me in Jessamine county, on the Hickman road, seven miles from the Kentucky river, shall be well compensated for their trouble and expence by

Samuel H. Woodson.
December 25, 1806.

CAUTION;

THAT no person may take an assignment on a note given by Joseph Brown and Peter Noel, to William Calliham, calling for three young Negroes; as said Calliham has sixteen hundred and forty dollars of my property in his hands, and says that he shall not give it up, therefore I am determined not to pay said note unless compelled by law.

JOSEPH BROWN,
December 28, 1806.



"TO SOAR ALLOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

VERSES,

WRITTEN ON THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

BY W. COOPER, Esq.

(NOT INSERTED IN HIS WORKS.)

"Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas."

Thankles for favours from on High,
Man thinks he fades too soon;
Tho' 'tis his privilege to die,
Would he improve the boon.

But he, not wise enough to scan
His best concerns aright,
Would gladly stretch Life's little span
To ages—if he might;

To Ages in a world of pain;
To Ages where he goes,
Call'd by affliction's heavy chain,
And hopeless of repose!

Strange fondness of the human heart,
Enavour'd of its harm;
Strange World, that colts it so much
Smart—

And yet has power to charm!

Whence has the world its magic pow'r,
Why deem we death a foe?
Recoil from weary Life's best hour,
And court a longer Woe?

The cause is conscience. Conscience oft
Her tale of Guilt renewes;
Her voice is terrible, tho' soft,
And dread of death ensues!

Then, anxious to be longer spar'd,
Man mourns his fleeting breath;
All evil then seems light—compar'd
With the approach of Death!

'Tis Judgement shakes him! There's the
fear
That prompts his wish to slay;
He has incur'd a long arrear,
And must despair to pay!

Pay!... Follow Christ, and all is paid;
His Death your Peace ensures—
Think on the grave where He was laid,
And calm descend to Yours.

A N E C D O T E .

A Counsellor examining a witness in the Court of King's Bench, whose evidence he endeavored to invalidate, was whispered to by a wag behind him to interrogate the witness as to his having been a prisoner in Gloucester jail. Thus instructed, the learned Advocate boldly asked—"When, Sir, were you in Gloucester jail?"—The witness, a respectable man, with astonishment declared that he never was in jail in his life. The Counsellor turned round to his friendly brother, & asked for what the man had been imprisoned? The answer was, "For suicide." Without hesitating he addressed the witness—"Now Sir, I ask you upon your oath, & remember I shall have your words taken down, was you not imprisoned in Gloucester jail for the crime of Suicide?" The whole court burst into a fit of laughter, & the counsellor's embarrassment may be easily conceived.

From a British Magazine.
HOW TO MAKE EXCUSES.

MR. EDITOR,

I know no talent in the application of which some gentlemen more excel, than in that of excusing; and when I tell you that I am a tradesman, obliged, from the nature of my business, to give credit, I hope you will not doubt that experience has qualified me to speak upon this subject, and to speak feelingly.

In forming excuses, according to the common practice, the following rules are observed:

1st. That the same excuse be as seldom repeated as possible.

2d. That the excuses be as various and as plausible as possible.

To exemplify the rules, Mr. Editor permit me to state a case.—Z. Y. owes me a bill. I sent it in we shall suppose.

The 1st of July. Now mark the excuses in succession.

July 1. "O! this is Mr. Mercer's bill. Call again any day next week."

July 9. "Not at home." "When will he be at home?" "Any time to-morrow."

July 10. "Has a gentleman with him?" Waits half an hour. "O! ha! this is the bill—aye—hum—look in on Monday."

Monday. "Not at home—gone to the Post-office."

Tuesday. "Leave the bill and I'll look it over."

20. "There seems to be a mistake in the bill—I never had this article—take it back to your master, and tell him to examine his books."

24. "Just gone out."

29. "I am busy now. Tell your master I'll call on him as I go up town."

Lexington, May 10.

August 16. "Bless me! I quite forgot to call. This bill is not discharged; bring me a receipt any time to-morrow or next day."

September 12. "What! did I not pay that bill before leaving town? Are you going further?" "Yes." "Well; call as you come back and I'll settle it." Calls, and he is gone to dinner at Blodish.

17. "Plague on this bill! I don't believe I have so much money in the house. Can you give me change for a twenty pound note?" "No." "Then call as you pass to-morrow."

18. "Not at home."

25. "Appoint a day! D—me, what does your master mean! Tell him I'll call on him, and know what he means by such a message."

October. "What no discount?" "Sir it has been due these two years." "There's your money then." "These guineas are light." "Then you must call again—I have no loose cash in the house."

And here ends the payment of 9l. 14s. 6d. with three of the guineas light.

As my fellow shopkeepers (and some say the Editors of Newspapers) labour under the same hardships in these respects as myself, I hope you will not reject this humble statement of our case; and if it produces the payment of one bill which I am now hunting after, you will merit the hearty thanks of, Mr. Editor, your constant reader.

ROBIN MERCER.

THE SHARE-HOLDERS OF THE LEXINGTON LIBRARY,

ARE requested agreeable to the law incorporating them, to meet at the Library room on the first Saturday in January next, at two o'clock P. M. to choose their officers, and to do other business that may be necessary.

JOHN STEPHEN, Sec'y.

Dec. 22, 1806.

AN ELECTION

FOR seven TRUSTEES for the Town of Lexington, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court House on Saturday the third day of January, 1807, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Board,

JOHN BRADFORD, Ch'm.

Act.

JNO. WATKINS, cl'k.

J. & D. MACCOUN,

HAVE received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their Store on Main Street, opposite the Public Square,

An Extensive Assortment of MERCHANTIZE & STATIONERY,

Which, with a constant supply of best Pennsylvania

BAR IRON & CASTINGS, &

NAILS,

From their Nail Manufactory, will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash in hand.

Among their Books are the following,

VIZ:—

Cunningham's Law Dictionary, Ba-

con's Abridgment, Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Impey's Practice, Hale's Common Law, Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes, Washington's Reports, Call's do., Vely Junior's do., Henry Blackstone's do., Coke's do., Burrows's do., Cowper's do., Story's do., Pothe's Treatise on Obligations, Powel on Contracts, Kaines's Law Tracts, do., Principles of Equity, The English Pleader, Pleyer's Assistant, Espinal, Wentworth's Executor, Roper on Wills, Jones on Bailments, Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Fitzherbert's Natura Brevisum, Lilly's Entries, Brown on Equality, Beccaria on Crimes, The Federalist, Curran's Speeches, Moore's Antaeon, Sanfon's Letters from Italy, Abbe Barthélémy's Travels in Italy, Roscoe's Lorenz de Medici, Hool's Areto, Gifford's Translation of Juvenal, Darwin's Life, The Life of Genl. Moreau, Moreau's St. Domingo, Barrow's Travels in Africa, Moore's Travels through France, Germany, &c., Carr's Stranger in France, Residence in France, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Anecdotes, do., Memoirs, Spectator, Don Quixote, Gilblas de Santeline, Helsham's Philosophy, Paley's do., do., Evidences of Christian Religion, Davis's Sermons, Doddridge's Paraphrase, Carey's Family Bible, latest edition. Also the best approved Classic and Scientific Authors, for the use of Schools, with a variety of other Books too tedious to enumerate.

They have likewise contracted for a few thousand copies of the new improved edition of WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK, containing twenty-four pages more than the present one in use; to be printed in Lexington, from the standing types composed in Philadelphia. Orders from one to one hundred dozen, can, in few weeks after this time, be filled on the shortest notice, and at a lower price, than they can be imported from Philadelphia. Also the following Books of Kentucky manufacture, will be furnished on the same low terms, to wit:

The American Orator, Kentucky Preceptor, American do., School Geography, Guthrie's Arithmetic, Willson's, Lyle's, Harrison, and Murray's Grammars, Blank Books, &c. &c. &c.

Subscribers for Carey's Family Bibles are requested to call and receive them.

Lexington, May 10.

TATE'S CREEK MILLS.

WANTED immediately at Macbean's, late Winter's Mills, near the mouth of Tate's creek, in Madison county, a MAN who is acquainted with milling, to assist in carrying on the manufacturing of Flour, for Orleans trade; none need apply but such as can be well recommended—apply to the subscriber at the mills. Also, a COOPER wanted to set up stuff ready got out and well seasoned. All Farmers or Traders delivering wheat from the opposite side of the river, to manufacture for Orleans market, shall be thankfully received and the utmost attention paid; and the flour delivered to them or order, on the bank of the river free of any charge for hauling, by giving me timely notice for the same.

James McCall.

December 19, 1806. 3w

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE three miles and a half from Lexington on the Boonsborough road, handsomely improved. For Particulars enquire of Gen. Robert Todd, in Lexington.

Nov. 26, 1806. 10 JHN TODD.

10

John Metcalf,

December 17, 1806. 5t

JESSAMINE COUNTY, to wit.

John Metcalf,

December 17, 1806. 5t

THE COMMONWEALTH'S

Justices of the Peace for the said county:

To all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs and Constables within the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Whereas, complaint is made to me this day, upon the oath of William McConnel, Jailer for said county, that James Rice laborer, who was lately committed to the jail of said county of Jessamine, by warrant from me, a Justice of the Peace for said county, and also committed by the examining court, for wilfully and maliciously stabbing and murdering the body of Samuel Clay, late of said county, did on night of the twentieth of this inst. forcibly break out of, and made his escape from the said jail, and is now going at large. These are therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to require you, and every of you, in your respective counties, cities, towns and precincts, to make diligent search, by way of hue and cry, for the said James Rice, and having found, to seize and retake, and safely convey, or cause him to be safely conveyed to the jail of the aforesaid county of Jessamine, there to be kept until he shall be thence discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal this twenty second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and six, and XV year of the Commonwealth.

*50 c. John Metcalf, J. P.

10

AN ELECTION

BY the subscriber, living on Strode's

fork, in Bourbon county, a

Bay Horse,

Supposed to be six years old next spring,

about 15 hands high, a few white hairs in his forehead, fresh nicked; appraised

to 65 dollars.

Samuel Shortridge.

October 4, 1806. 5t

10

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, living on Strode's

fork, in Bourbon county, a

Bay Horse,

Supposed to be six years old next spring,

about 15 hands high, a few white hairs in his forehead, fresh nicked; appraised

to 65 dollars.

PEIER RUNYAN.

December 17, 1806. 3t.

10

NEW STORE.

ABNER LE GRAND

HAS just received, and now opening in the House lately occupied by Messrs. Jordan & Brother, a LARGE and ELEGANT AS-

SORTMENT of

NEW GOODS,

Of this fall's importation from Europe; which he offers by WHOLESALE, by the PIECE, or by RETAIL, at the most reduced prices.

Also, the best Pennsylvania

BAR IRON,

CASTINGS,

WINDOW-GLASS,

HOLLOW WARE,

from Pittsburgh, and

NAILS

Manufactured at this place of the best Pennsylvania iron.

Lexington, 1806.

Taken up by Francis Miller, of

Jefferson county, living near John Scott's

taver.

Sorrel Horse,

with a blaze face, and one hind foot white,

some saddle spots, about six years old, nearly

15 hands high, shod before, and had on about

a 35 bell; appraised to 60 dollars, before me, this 4th day of September, 1806.

John Metcalf, J. P. J. C.

10

WANTED,

TWO or three smart active boys, be-

tween the ages of fourteen and fifteen

years, as apprentices to the

BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS,

Boys of the above description who can

come well recommended, will meet with

encouragement.

Benjamin Futhey.